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A SORRY SPECTACLE.

Judge Pollack's decision in the United States court in Kansas, that the federal migratory bird law is unconstitutional, for the reason that it invades the rights of states in such matters, may be good law, but it is disheartening to all persons who are trying to save migratory waterfowl, and our migratory song and insectivorous birds from extinction. Fortunately Judge Pollack's decision will not become effective until the question has been passed upon finally by the United States supreme court, where a similar decision from Arkansas is now pending.

Possibly there may be persons who do not deem birds and other harmless forms of our wild life worthy of protection, yet there are a great many persons who are fairly good citizens and who take the opposite view. To give birds only partial protection is not unlike a man's telling less than the truth which usually is equivalent to a lie. To depend upon the action of the individual states for the conservation of our vanishing wild life would be worse than relying upon a broken reed. Each state has its individual bent and its own selfish interests which their legislators seek to satisfy. Uniformity of laws on any important problem has been unattainable, despite the most determined effort. The conflicting divorce laws of the states are a shameful indictment of our morality. Even in such matters we are reluctant to agree upon a uniform standard.

Judge Pollack's decision will be read gleefully by a certain stripe of politician and by men who demand the privilege of doing as they please in killing our game birds and game animals. They have no thought of the future nor of the rights of millions of persons who are finding enjoyment in our wild life without fustling it with automatic shotguns and high-pressure rifles. There is a heartless and despicable attitude, relic of a barbaric age. Naturally, such persons are without the vision to see that their course quickly must bring to an end even their own career of slaughter, for soon all our game must disappear if there is no protection.

The only hope for our migratory game birds is that the United States supreme court will save them by sustaining the federal law, which is rather a forlorn hope. In good conscience the supreme court might give delay if the facts warranted, by holding that the questions presented did not include the real issue. Such delay would give the birds longer lease on life. It should not be necessary, however, to advert to the disfranchisement of negro voters to formulate a plan for the salvation of our birds. The American people are becoming a sorry spectacle in this matter of preserving our wild life.

THE MORRIS PLAN.

Until 1910 there was no place in the United States, save a few co-operative loan companies, at which a man without property might borrow money, unless he paid usurious interest to a loan shark, made a non-business arrangement with a friend, or mortgaged his self respect by appealing to a semi-charitable loan association. Somewhere there is a place where he could deposit his savings and get more than 3 or 4 percent interest. All this regardless of his character and earning capacity.

But the non-property man of character and earning capacity has become the beneficiary of a business undertaking conducted for the sole purpose of serving his needs. All its transactions are upon a purely business basis, and no obligations of charity are imposed upon its patrons. The Morris Plan company of New York has branches in more than a dozen of the larger cities of the United States, the nearest to Oklahoma City being St. Louis.

In a recent issue of The Outlook Lyman Beecher Stowe presented a highly interesting article on the workings of the Morris Plan, which was evolved by Arthur J. Morris of Norfolk, Virginia. The Morris Plan is the direct enemy of the professional loan shark. It is estimated that at this time the gross receipts on the \$2,000,000 invested by loan sharks in New York City alone are \$2,000,000 a year, supplemented with the misery and suicide of victims.

A certain routine is observed in borrowing from a Morris Plan bank. Suppose a non-property owner with

a wage or salary income is in need of \$500. He fills out a blank application, answering questions relative to the amount of his income, by whom employed and how long, debts and to whom owed, and especially for what purpose the loan is wanted. The applications must be signed by two responsible endorsers, each of whom answers a similar list of questions.

The answers proving satisfactory, the applicant receives his money, less a year's interest at 6 per cent. The borrower has agreed to buy investment certificates equal to the amount of his loan, of which he is to pay a per cent or \$12 a week. These certificates are usually of the denomination of \$50 each, are hypothecated as security for his loan and as protection for the two men who joined in endorsing his note. If the borrower should fail to pay, his endorsers must pay, but receive the benefit of such payments as have been made and continue the payments until the note is liquidated.

Such certificates are known as Class C, and in this particular case will have a cash value of \$900 at the end of fifty weeks. "Two weeks later," as explained by Mr. Stowe, "the note is due. The borrower may then terminate the transaction by cashing in his Class C certificates and paying his notes therewith, or, if he cares to, he may convert these certificates into fully paid class B certificates of the par value of \$500, bearing interest at 5 per cent, on which he may make a new loan for \$500 immediately as he did before, but this time without endorsers or co-makers; and by following the same process the second year he would own the class B certificates and have his debt paid besides. Thus he would start with a liability and end with an asset. On these B certificates he would receive 5 per cent interest from the date of their conversion and during all the time he owned them. Likewise, when the B certificates were fully paid, any amount to their full value could be borrowed upon them at any time without endorsers or any collateral, and they could be cashed in at their face value with interest on thirty days' notice."

The company has found that many of its borrowers soon become investors, thus becoming property owners and more directly concerned in social and economic progress.

AN OLD-TIME SLOGAN.

It is pointed out by the Philadelphia Ledger with perfect justice that the slogan "Made in America" is not a new one by at least a century and a quarter.

The first bill in the first congress was a bill to promote domestic industry, so that our people should not only feed themselves, but clothe themselves also.

The Ledger recites that in Washington's day the people were so bitter against England that they refused to wear British fabrics. The president was inaugurated clad in garments that were the product of our own country and friends of Vice President Adams thought their finest gift to him was certain rolls of hand-made cloth. It was the universal fashion among our people to refuse as far as possible to use any sort of goods imported.

It is a good thing in its way when every country endeavors, first, to promote its own industries in a reasonable way and then the exchange of surplus goods may be conducted to the mutual friendly spirit and to their mutual advantage.

THE McMANUS CASE.

When George B. Knoblauch, partner of George B. McManus, went to secretary Bryan on behalf of the widow and children of the American who was murdered in Mexico he may have thought the case would be given consideration. He even went so far as to argue the case.

Knoblauch referred to that part of the Democratic party which declares that the constitutional rights of American citizens should go with them throughout the world and that "every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States government both for himself and his property."

Doubtless Mr. Knoblauch felt particularly bold in making this reference because he knew that he stood before the writer of the platform and remembered that at the banquet of his eloquent effort, Mr. Bryan indited these glowing words:

"Our platform is one of principles which we believe to be essential to our national welfare. Our pledges are made to be kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign; and we invite the cooperation of all citizens regardless of party, who believe in maintaining unimpaired the institutions and traditions of our country."

Ascertaining by questioning that his visitor was a Republican, Mr. Bryan quickly informed him that he was not qualified to discuss Democratic platform pledges. The secretary also added for good measure the pious observation that inasmuch as the state department knows no party divisions in its efforts to protect Americans in Mexico it does not expect Americans receiving such protection to raise partisan questions at the state department. Thus Mr. Bryan evaded the

whole issue and threw the McManus case out of the window.

General Hugh L. Scott, accompanied by his aide, an orderly and several Navajo guides, penetrated the stronghold of the hostile Ute Indians, and as easily as water rolls off a duck's back brought the leaders of the Indians away with him. He could have done the job just as easily at any other time. General Scott is an excellent soldier and a fine American gentleman, a combination that counts in Utah as it does on the Rio Grande or at Santiago.

Pardon the language, but the Texas tenant seems to be a "blowed up sucker." One of the witnesses before the commission at Dallas has testified: "I have seen them plowing wearing patent leather shoes and red socks."

POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The administration has taken care of another lame duck, A. Mitchell Palmer, former representative from Pennsylvania and recently defeated candidate for senator from that state, has been appointed associate justice of the United States court of claims. Mr. Palmer has been one of the president's closest friends and supporters in congress and is given credit for having much to do with his nomination at the Baltimore convention. Mr. Palmer's advent upon the bench will mark his retirement from active politics. He will have to resign as Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania and can no longer act as distributor of federal patronage in the state.

It is well known that Tammany does not love the president nor the president it. Therefore, what Tammany will do with its power at the next session of congress is an interesting topic under discussion in political circles. Seventeen votes in the house are under Tammany's influence and the Democratic majority is about thirty, and seventeen votes transferred from the one side to the other could block any game the president might propose. Twice within living memory Tammany's strength in the house has turned the scale in important matters and it may do it again.

Mayor Mitchell has seen a great light. He said the other day in a speech before an immense audience in New York that he would vote for woman suffrage at the polls next November. A year ago the mayor was uncertain, and in a speech delivered on "Suffrage day" last May he stirred the wrath of the suffragists by saying that he was convinced that women did not need the ballot to bring them into public life.

Ewing C. Bland of Kansas, City, who was appointed United States marshal for the western district of Missouri and who failed of confirmation, is to be taken care of by the administration. Unofficially it is stated that Judge Bland is to be connected with the department of justice in all probability in the character of a special attorney and assigned to anti-trust work.

If congress runs wild in the matter of expenditures congress is not so much to blame as the people. Congress would not be so lavish if the people did not demand the appropriations. There would be less money appropriated for unavailing streams, for public buildings, for a larger army and for more and bigger ships if they were not demanded by the people.

Having heard from the people, the Wisconsin senate has reconsidered. Two weeks ago it defeated by a considerable majority a resolution endorsing President Wilson for his efforts to maintain this nation's neutrality and encouraging him in his task. Later the senate passed a similar resolution with only three dissenting votes.

Acting under the advice of "Boss" Barneys, the Republican members of the New York legislature have caused and declared against the initiative and recall.

If what the opposing candidates for mayor of Chicago say of each other is true neither is fit for the position, but it isn't true.

IMMORTALITY.

Edward T. A. Latta in his Bartlesville Examiner.

"If a man die shall he live again? That is the eternal question. I sat at a bedside the other night and kept looking at a little body, wracked with pain, battling bravely against insurmountable odds. Not a second of that long, lonely night but was filled with agony for the little sufferer, with grave forebodings for me. And just as the sun had begun to silver the tops of the trees down on the river, the little soul slipped its moorings and went sailing out across the bar."

It was as quiet and peaceful as though she had fallen asleep pillowed on her mother's bosom. Rest, complete and perfect. Disease and sufferings had done their worst, and that worst was to free her little soul that it might fly back from whence it came, and to wring the hearts of those others that gathered about the pitifully silent bedside.

In that hour, although my ear was not attuned to catch the rustling of the angel's wings, I was conscious he had come and I knew that there never had been, has not now, and never would be, but one answer to the eternal question. The great truth burst on me that it was for this she had been called; though but a little baby girl here, only basking her wonder of the world and her love for those about her, yet she possessed the power of God himself, and had gone home with at least one star in her crown.

I would like, if I might, to take the hand of many friends of mine who are skeptical concerning the chief end of man; what he is, where he came from, and whither he goes; I would like to lead them down there where I was the other night, and stand with them in genuine brotherly love, silent while, that their eyes might see what mine have seen; their hearts feel what mine have felt; their ears hear what mine have heard; then, with arm twined in arm, to serenely climb the heights and look out with joyous eyes upon the new and glorified world.

Little Stories for Bedtime



By THORNTON W. BURGESS.
(Copyright, 1915, by J. G. Lockie)

Some little needs of goodness
You'll find in every heart.
To grow and keep on growing
Can they but get a start.

Blackie the crow had all black, No, indeed. His coat is black and some times it seems as if his heart is all black, but this isn't so. It certainly seemed as if his heart was all black when he tried to land to make trouble for Hoody and Mrs. Hoody, but this wasn't really so. You see it didn't seem at all wrong to him to get those eggs. He was hungry, and those eggs would have given him a good meal. He knew that Hoody wouldn't hesitate to catch him and eat him if he had the chance, and so it seemed to him perfectly right and fair to steal Hoody's eggs if he was smart enough to. And most of the other little people of the Green Forest and the Green Meadows would have felt the same way about it. You see it is one of the laws of old Mother Nature that each one must learn to look out for himself.

But when Blackie showed that nest of Hoody's to Farmer Brown's boy with the hope that Farmer Brown's boy would steal those eggs there was blackness in his heart. He was doing something then that was wrong, wrong. He was just trying to make trouble for Hoody, to get even because Hoody had been so smart for him. He had sat in the top of a tall pine tree where he could see all that happened, and he had chuckled wickedly as he had seen Farmer Brown's boy climb to Hoody's nest and take out an egg. He had felt sure that he would take both eggs. He had hoped so, anyway.

When he saw Farmer Brown's boy put the egg back and climb down the tree without any but had rob his eyes and make sure that he saw straight. He just couldn't believe what he saw. At first he was dreadfully disappointed and angry. It looked very much as if he wasn't going to get even with Hoody after all. He flew over to his favorite tree



"I'm glad that Farmer Brown's boy didn't take those eggs," said he right out loud.

Think things over. Now it is a good thing to sit by one's self and think things over sometimes. It gives the little mind a chance to settle inside a chance to be heard. It was just that way with Blackie now.

The longer he thought, the madder his anger in getting Farmer Brown's boy. It was one thing to try to steal those eggs himself, but it was quite another matter to try to have them stolen by some one against whom Hoody had protection whatever. "If I had been just one bit hoody I would have done my best to have kept Farmer Brown's boy away," said the little crow, inside Blackie's head. He knew that it was true. More than once, in fact many times, he had warned other feathered folks when Farmer Brown's boy had been hunting for their nests and had helped to lead him away.

At last Blackie drew up his head and chuckled, and this time his chuckle was glad to hear. "I'm glad that Farmer Brown's boy didn't take those eggs," said he right out loud. "Yes, sir, I'm glad. I'll never do such a thing as that again. I'm ashamed of what I did, and yet I'm glad I did it. I'm glad because I've learned some things. I've learned that Farmer Brown's boy isn't as much to be feared as he used to be. I've learned that Hoody isn't as stupid as I thought he was. I've learned that while it may be all right for us people of the Green Forest to try to outwit each other, we ought to protect each other against common dangers. And I've learned something I didn't know before, and that is that Hoody the Owl is the very first of us to set up housekeeping. Now, I think I'll go hunt for an honest meal." And he did.

Next Story—Buster Bort Wakes Up.

A good treatment for a cold settled in the lungs is a HERRICK'S RED PEPPER POROUS PLASTER applied to the chest to draw out inflammation, and HARRARD'S HORE HOUND SYRUP to relax tightness. Both of these remedies for the price of one by buying the dollar size Horehound Syrup; there is a porous plaster free with each bottle. Sold by Westfall Drug Company.

The Empress
Thursday and Friday.

CABIRIA
ANNUNZIO
EPICUREAN
SPECTACLE

Annual Easter Opening Sale Week

There are magnificent displays on every counter of the finest merchandise that markets afford, and the extremely low prices placed on much of these fine goods indicate a prestige and resource that is not surpassed.

TUESDAY MORNING SALES 9 TO 12

75c Silk Faille 34c

36-inch New Silk Faille. Poplin for Easter gowns. This new fabric in all the new spring shades, corals, mauves, rose, tan, emerald, cardinal, turquoise, blue and white. A Tuesday morning sale of the great Brock store, 9 to 12 only. 34c per yard.

\$1.00 Neckwear for 17c

Special sale of 50 pieces of slightly soiled or crumpled neckwear—vests, flannels and organza collars—values to \$1. Tuesday morning, 9 to 12. Tuesday choice only 17c.

25c White Aprons 10c

24 dozen of Heavy White Aprons—stately waistlined style, fancy daisy design. These pretty aprons for 10c of their real worth. Tuesday morning, 9 to 12, 25c values for 10c.

35c Dress Shields 10c

About 200 pairs of double covered shields in well known brands and all sizes up to No. 5. Values to 35c. For a rousing sale Tuesday morning 9 to 12—at no other counter 10c.

No Matter Where You Live,
Brock's Store will serve you

Write Brock's—This store fairly radiates the Spring spirit, and those who visit it are disconcerted on every hand the latest new styles. It hardly seems fair that such large shoppers should have the pleasure of securing these 1916 styles—coats, suits, dresses, shoes, hats, lingerie and latest novelties. To place our out of town customers on a perfect equality with Oklahoma City patrons, our mail order department will select from them any article not mentioned in the ad. A request for prices and descriptions will be answered promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Gorgeous Easter Silks—

THE MOST VARIED SILK PATTERNS EVER EXHIBITED BY ENLARGED BROCK'S STORE

A season for pretty silks, this section presents an extensive line of fashionable Spring and Easter weaves. No matter how elaborate your tastes may be you can easily find just what you want at our silk section. The most varied stock ever displayed by Brock's. It is very essential to select the material for your Easter costume early.

Fancy Striped and Figured Taffetas for all sizes and styles. Colors: navy, brown, sand and black. 36-inch and 38-inch wide, yard 1.25.

Broaden Brocade Tulle Taffetas—A charming new silk, white and dark grounds with most floral effects. Colors: coral, capote, white and gold. 36-inch wide, yard 1.48.

36-inch Striped Messaline—Dark and light grounds, for dresses. 36-inch wide, yard 59c.

36-inch Striped Tulle Taffetas—In shades of green, brown, sand, navy, white and black. Especially suitable for party gowns. 36-inch wide, yard 79c.

36-inch and 38-inch Striped and Check Taffetas and Louisiane black and white—slightly checked and stripes. 36-inch wide, yard 1.00.

36-inch Spot Proof Pongee in natural and dyed shades. A prominent material for spring. Very new for suits and dresses. 36-inch wide, yard 98c.

36-inch Cherry Kimono Satin—Colors: navy, coral, green, white, tan. Reversible. In floral border, extra heavy quality. 36-inch wide, yard 98c.

36-inch Imported Pongee—a handsome silk, guaranteed to run for perfectly. 36-inch wide, yard 89c.

36-inch Silk—\$2.50—40-inch Crepe Beige—in brown, rose and brown for suits and colored dresses. 36-inch wide, yard \$2.50.

New Striped Messaline, in black and navy ground with white stripes; also even stripes of black and white. 36-inch wide, yard 98c.

36-inch Plain Satin Messaline in shades of navy, coral, beige, brown, sand and white—special. 36-inch wide, yard 98c.

Correct Corseting Is Necessary for THE SUCCESS OF YOUR SPRING COSTUME

EASTER SHOWING LA VIDA CORSETS
An expert will fit you with a model adapted to your figure. Before having your spring costume fitted, consult our corsetiere in regard to the corset that will bring out the best points of your figure or correct any unsatisfactory tendencies.

La Vida Corsets Highly Recommended

And the 1915 models follow the line fashion dictates that the higher bustline, slightly incurved waist and flat back should be prominent features. We are showing many smart stunning styles in La Vida corsets. Our stock is better equipped than ever with a larger assortment of La Vida corsets.

White Broche Model with slightly curved waistline, handsomely lace trimmed, and good silk hose supporters. A wonderful value for only \$10.00.

La Vida Model, especially designed for the stout lady—made of white coutil, splendid fitting, elastic section in back gives a freedom in sitting—graduated elastic on front for flattening out the abdomen. Sizes 24 to 36. \$5.00.

Splendid Models for both slight and stout figures—Price \$3.50. SECOND FLOOR.

NEW JET TRIMMINGS

Our Trimming department presents these new Jet Trimmings for the Easter Opening Sale.

71-inch Planning 1.00
36-inch Jet Band .75
16-inch Jet Edge .50
51-inch Jet Tassel .25
24-inch Jet Fringe .30
36-inch Jet Buckles 1.00

213-215-217-219 Main St., Oklahoma City

WON PRIZE BUT LOSES HER JOB

Ida Damon, Who Solved the Million Dollar Mystery and Won \$10,000 Loses Place as Stenographer.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—"The \$10,000 Mystery, or Who Moved the Lumber?" This might well be chosen as a title for a scenario depicting the real case of Miss Ida Damon, whose employer refused to play the role of Pythias after she had won a \$10,000 prize for suggesting the best solution of the Million Dollar Mystery, a film play. At her home, 5731 Minnesota ave., Miss Damon told a reporter today how she lost her job as stenographer for the General Roofing company after winning the prize.

"When I learned that I had been selected as the winner I planned to lay off for a week," said Miss Damon. "I notified the office of my intention and understood that I had permission to remain away. A few days later the manager of the office called me on the telephone and told me he had decided to hire another stenographer."

She Goes Into Movies.

But Miss Damon says she is not worrying over the loss of her job. She says she is laying plans for another activity which will be more pleasant and profitable than those of a stenographer. While some other key player is helping to keep the roofing business going Miss Damon will be busy trying to elevate the moving picture stage.

At present she is looking herself to appear in Missouri and Illinois towns at one night stands and tell moving picture show audiences how she won the \$10,000 prize and all about how to write scenarios. She already has appeared in two St. Louis theaters.

"I can make from \$25 to \$40 a night for appearing on the stage and making a 15 minute talk," said Miss Damon, and that is a lot better than being a stenographer."

In the last twenty years the per capita consumption of paper in the United States has increased about six-fold.

A man who makes a bluff at hustling succeeds in making others tired.

GRAND PIANOS

\$395 \$425 \$480 \$550, Etc.

Sweeping Clearance of Our Entire Stock of Grand Pianos This Week

Never a chance like this for the teacher—the lodge, school, church or other society—the theater or hall.

Our stock of Grand Pianos is far too large. It takes up space that is badly needed for new spring stock now arriving. We want to sell every one of these Grand Pianos before the end of the week.

MASON & HAMLEN GRAND—Newest, latest style—\$1,000 grade, case slightly marred—\$790

STEINWAY—(Used)—Ebonized parlor grand, good tone—See this famous make \$425

EVERETT—Newest baby grands; also parlor sizes in all the different woods—\$750 and \$900. One used Everett, fine tone—case damaged—\$395

KIMBALLS—Two slightly used at \$550 and \$480

The largest stock of Grands in Oklahoma. The makes, the quality, the Frederickson-Kroh Guarantee and the very low prices makes certain a quick clearance. Act at once.

No other instrument carries the suggestion of musical distribution, the elegance, the prestige of a Grand—YOU CAN EASILY OWN ONE!

USED UPRIGHTS \$75, \$90, \$110, \$125, ETC. —TERMS IF DESIRED—

FREDERICKSON-KROH MUSIC CO. 221 MAIN

All Makes Talking Machines and Records—Victor, Columbia, Edison.

221 MAIN